

# The Woman's Column.

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## The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### WOMEN SLAVES IN AMERICA.

We have often called attention to the chattel slavery of poor Chinese women in houses of infamy, which exists in San Francisco, and have appealed to the women of that city to organize for its suppression. We were not aware that a similar system of chattel slavery has existed in our Eastern cities.

Positive evidence has now been secured in Philadelphia of the existence of an international "syndicate," with headquarters in Germany and branches in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and other cities, whose business it is to entrap young girls and sell them to keepers of houses of prostitution in this country. On arrival they are kept closely confined and used for immoral purposes.

Incredible as it may seem, this worst possible form of slave trade has been carried on for years in our midst with the connivance of a corrupt police, while these poor creatures, veritable outcasts, have been made articles of merchandise by their cruel keepers.

This white slave traffic which the Philadelphia Department of Public Safety professes to have just "discovered" in the section of the city most given over to vice and crime, has been known to the police authorities for more than a year. The *North American* presented publicly to the police department the same evidence which the detectives now pretend to have discovered within the past six weeks. The whole infamous business was investigated by Julian Hawthorne, the Rev. Hugh O. Gibbons, and D. C. Gibboney, of the Law and Order Society, and the results of their work were published in the *North American*. The same places were designated, the same men now accused by the police were named. Not one new fact or name has been revealed.

But the *North American* disclosed more than a year ago some very important and interesting features of the white slave traffic and some facts concerning the hideous dens which the Department of Public Safety finds it convenient to forget and hopes the public will not remember. The *North American* discovered and revealed the close connection of the masters of white slave girls with the police department, the protection given to notorious members of the gang by the political

machine, and the use made of the dens of vice by the powers that misrule Philadelphia. The traffic in human bodies and souls has been protected by the machine because those engaged in it were useful politically.

When will women learn that political corruption, the most deadly foe of democratic institutions, is especially destructive to women? The slavery of outcast women exists with the connivance of the police and could not have existed without it. The present exposure is wholly due to the complaint of the German Ambassador at Washington, prompted by information of the abduction of young girls forwarded to him from Germany. Yet, while such horrors take place with impunity, our anti-suffrage women oppose municipal woman suffrage and cry "We have all the rights we want!"

If women had been voters, this shocking system could never have existed. The police would have safeguarded their women constituents. But women should not wait for the suffrage. In every ward, of every city there should be an organization of women and men for the rescue and protection of these unfortunates. No woman, however degraded, should be allowed to feel herself friendless. Every woman willing to reform should have the opportunity to do so. A new anti-slavery society is needed for the abolition of woman slavery in America.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

### THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association was held on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 25, at the headquarters, No. 3 Park St., Boston. In the absence of Mrs. Livermore, Mr. Henry B. Blackwell presided. Resolutions were unanimously adopted as follows:

That the recent disclosure of an "international syndicate" for entrapping young women in Germany and Italy and enslaving them in disorderly houses in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and other American cities, is a new and startling evidence of women's need of the municipal ballot in order to protect the liberty and safety of innocent childhood by a police owing its position to a constituency of women and men.

That we congratulate the women's clubs upon their efforts to put a stop to the employment of young children in factories, stores and workshops, and gratefully pledge our cooperation in securing better social conditions.

Mr. James L. Cowles, of Hartford, Ct., made an exceedingly interesting address on "The Possibilities of the Post-office." He spoke of the recent bill before the House of Representatives for the re-classification of postal matter, the reduction of postal rates, the establishment of a parcels post, with free collection and delivery of the mails house to house throughout the whole territory of the United States, the insurance of all mail matter, and for the establishment of a postal currency for

the payment of small sums by mail. He spoke especially of the low rates and the speed with which various commodities could be sent from one end of the country to the other, if such a method of managing the post-office should be adopted, and said the government can carry the mails to the doors of all its people for a fraction of what it now costs the people to go for their mail matter to their various post-offices.

The executive board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has decided that the next biennial shall be held in New York City.

MISS NORA STANTON BLATCH, Elizabeth Cady Stanton's granddaughter, who is taking the civil engineering course at Cornell University, has been elected president of the Sage Political Equality Club.

MRS. HUNTINGTON SMITH will have charge of the fair to be held at the Hotel Vendome in this city on Dec. 1, for the benefit of the Animal Rescue League. Let everyone who loves animals contribute something to it, and also go there and buy.

MRS. RADCLIFFE, who was arrested in Denver on election day on a charge of illegal voting, has been honorably discharged by the court, and the man who secured her arrest has been judicially censured for having done so. So far no woman voter has ever been found guilty of an election fraud.

MRS. MARGARET HARVEY, of Canal Dover, O., is canal collector in that city. At the death of her husband she was permitted to fill out his unexpired term. Mrs. Harvey has ably, faithfully and promptly discharged her duties, and the State Board of Public Works, recognizing her efficiency, has reappointed her for another year.

MRS. LUCY HOBART DAY, of Portland, Me., writes: "We are coming along finely in legislative work. Later on we will send particulars. Suffice it to say, the tax-paying women of Maine are stirred as never before." It is encouraging to know that the women taxpayers of Maine are moving vigorously in their own behalf. "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

If mothers who need home helpers will write to Mrs. Mary Pamela Rice, president of Mothers' and Fathers' Club, 200 Clarendon Street, Boston, she will put them in communication with students desiring to get homes in private families where, by helping in general housework, or in the care of children, they may pay for room and board, and so be enabled to go on with their education.



## SWARTHMORE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

The inauguration on Nov. 15 of Dr. Joseph Swain as president of Swarthmore College was a noteworthy event. The *Philadelphia Record* said:

"It was an occasion at once impressive and picturesque. In the procession there were not only the dignified presidents or other eminent representatives of such universities as those of Columbia, Chicago, Pennsylvania, and the older and more famous institutions of New England, but learned women, too, doctors of laws and of philosophy of the gentler sex, welcomed as standing upon the same broad, high plane that has so long distinguished the men who have led in scientific attainments. Coeducation came forth with her best foot forward, and she was lauded and admired."

The address in behalf of the faculty was given by the dean, Mrs. Elizabeth Powell Bond, and an address in behalf of the alumni by John Kelvey Richards, class of 1875, Solicitor General of the United States. Mr. Richards said in part:

"Swarthmore is not my only Alma Mater, but my own Alma Mater. The new one (Harvard) seems as a stepmother to me. She helped train my mind, but never touched my heart. The influences which make character I found here."

Dr. M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, said in her greeting: "To-day we meet not only to celebrate the inauguration, but to celebrate the transformation of Swarthmore from a small college to one of the few in our country which are so well endowed. Swarthmore represents to-day the most universal form of college education in the United States. She is the only one of the four of Philadelphia—namely, the University of Pennsylvania, Haverford, Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore—that stands for this form. We believe, Mr. President, that the good qualities which to-day command our hearty appreciation will fit you to safeguard the interest of the students, and that Philadelphia may again be, as in the Revolutionary days, the home of letters and patriotism."

President Harper, of Chicago University, whom Dr. Thomas described as representing "the newest form of coeducation, namely, separation," had the audacity to say, "I represent the institutions of the West"—though there is no man who has so flagrantly antagonized the coeducational ideal of the West. Dr. Harper paid a high tribute to Dr. Swain, and said: "The West mourns the loss of one of its great leaders, but sends to Swarthmore's new president its most earnest wishes for his magnificent success."

President Nicholas Murray Butler gave a greeting in behalf of Columbia University. President Swain, in his able and high minded inaugural address, referred to coeducation at Swarthmore as follows:

The college has always recognized that the supreme need of society was intelligent and informed manhood and womanhood.

Swarthmore has been from the beginning coeducational. Coeducation is not a question at Swarthmore; but as it is a question with many colleges of the East, it may not be out of place at this time to emphasize our belief in it. It is no longer

a question in the United States whether women shall receive higher education. Each year new facilities are provided and a larger number of young women are going to college.

The experience of coeducational institutions justifies the statement that the young women are amply able to hold their own in the classes. Young girls are no more likely to fail in their work than young boys.

Coeducation is conducive to good order. This is true not only within the college, but in the college community and in society. Higher education in this country is decidedly coeducational in its trend. It is fortunate that this great country affords opportunity for higher education, both in coeducational and separate institutions.

I believe that the statement of the first president of Swarthmore College, Edward Parrish, fully expresses the experience and the belief of the friends of Swarthmore to-day. "Impressed," he says, "with the great loss resulting to society from estranging young men and young women from each other during the years that are especially devoted to moral and intellectual development, we mean to seek after and follow the natural law of social and domestic intercourse, and to strip their converse as far as possible of any glowing halo of romance, and to clothe it with an investment of friendship and good sense."

Swarthmore hopes to promote ideals of personal helpfulness, thoroughness, simple genuineness, self-devotion, self-restraint and freedom of teaching.

When asked how he could leave Indiana University for Swarthmore, a smaller institution, President Swain is reported to have said that when the only college of his denomination in the United States invited him, he could not remain deaf to the call. The whole tone of the proceedings showed how dear the Quaker college is to its alumnae.

## GEORGIA NOTES.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia have prepared a petition to the Legislature to provide equal educational advantages for the white citizens of the State without regard to sex, and to appropriate money for the purpose. They say:

"When you educate its women you educate a nation. No State can be strong if growth is all on one side—one side held back, while the other is pushed forward. Coeducation is based on principles broad, progressive and grand. Under the tests which universities prescribe as proofs of efficiency and expediency, the argument of fact destroys the theories of the opposition to the righteous effort to provide women, the other half of 'the people,' equal educational rights and privileges with men. The women of Georgia who own property are taxed for the support of an institution of higher learning, but these taxpayers are unrepresented, and their daughters must ask the charity of other States if they wish that university training which is accorded only to the masculine youth of Georgia.

"The women of Georgia ask a higher education for their sex, because they recognize that a well-trained intelligence is life's best equipment; they feel it to be narrow and unjust to debar women from that which would enable them to do their work in the very best way it can be done.

"Thorough mental training and dis-

cipline will prepare a woman to meet with greater strength and clearer insight her responsibilities as wife, mother, home-keeper and citizen, and when she is forced to go out to earn her own support, and that of others committed to her care, this training will enable her to do such work that she will no longer be paid for it on the basis of her sex, rather than on the degree and quality of the work.

"We ask your honorable body to take a fair and liberal view of this important subject, in justice to yourselves as well as to the women of your State, and provide for them the opportunity of a broad and complete education, whether it be at the university or at an institution established for their exclusive use, and we ask this in the name of humanity and higher civilization, in the name of justice and equity, and for the betterment of the State."

## THE STUDY OF LAW BY WOMEN.

Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, LL. D., who has been at the head of the woman's law class of New York University for ten years, retires this year to resume practice at the bar. At the opening of the thirteenth year of the class recently, Professor Russell spoke of the advantages afforded by the study of law by women. He said in part:

"Within the last ten years at least four bold authors have written books treating of law for women; and academic classes for legal study, composed exclusively of women, have been organized at such great centers as Washington, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr, Buffalo and San Francisco. Colleges for women are now giving attention to law as a proper part of a curriculum of scholastic studies framed to meet the demands of general culture rather than the needs of professional training. Women are now admitted to the highest honors of forensic advocates at Paris, and to doctorates in the law at many universities on the mainland of Europe. In America women practice at the bar of the highest courts in almost all of the States of the Union.

"A new era in university training has been inaugurated. Harvard and Yale, like Oxford and Cambridge, were organized to provide an education suitable for a priest or missionary.

"Latin, Greek and Hebrew, with some rhetoric and moral philosophy, have long been the main staples in the college curriculum. Woman, who could not aspire to priestly functions, was overlooked entirely, and the secularization of learning was left to the present generation. The value of law in a scheme of study framed with a view to a polite and general culture has been nobly exhibited by Blackstone in the introductory lectures to his commentaries. But what was true a century and a half ago in England, under the rule of its landed gentry, is doubly true of America to-day, with its more popular institutions of government and its traditions of equality before the law."

In regard to the practice of law he said:

"Special occasions may call for feminine eloquence before the court and jury. A woman as counsel on one side, or a female witness to be cross-examined, may compel the employment of a woman lawyer to



equalize conditions between the parties to a cause. But forensic eloquence, or formal speech making in open court, is a very small part of the daily employment of a successful lawyer. The incorporation and reincorporation of capital, the administration of trust estates in land and personal property, the distribution of inheritances and the guardianship of infants, make up a volume of business that is only mildly characterized as immense.

"Loans and conveyances, and the searching of titles to real property, with occasional suits of foreclosure and partition, constitute a distinct branch of legal business, usually apart from court contests and furnishing an army of attorneys with profitable employment.

"The successful conduct of litigation demands untiring labor in the accumulation of testimony, written and oral, the careful preparation of the record in case of appeal, the writing of briefs and the incidental research through volumes of digests and reports in order to bring out the points of an argument in the shape of statutes and precedents which have to be cited as authority.

"The clerical force of a law office is generally composed of women in large part. Similarly, places in the public civil service at custom houses and post-offices, and in State and municipal departments of executive administration, are stations where women may advantageously be placed. For such functions, not merely clerical, but often confidential, woman has the highest qualifications in her great conscientiousness, her neat habits, and constant devotion and regularity. Her presence, too, radiates refining power through all her surroundings, and if it does not always sanctify the room where she sits, it at least insures a dignity and gravity of demeanor on the part of her male associates that must always enhance the efficiency of the office as a whole.

"The instruction of women in the elements of the law has enough to support it, aside from providing qualification for forensic advocacy or for the larger sphere of office practice as an attorney. Woman has now absolute control of her property, real and personal, and is admitted by the law to the grave responsibilities of executor, trustee, and guardian. She needs legal knowledge, not to enable her to be her own lawyer, but to qualify her to act upon legal counsel understandingly. If woman is to continue to figure as a capitalist, tax-payer, litigant, and, perhaps, voter, on a more and more liberal scale, she ought certainly to make herself master of the rudiments of legal science."

There is much sense in these words,

#### WOMAN'S JOURNAL PREMIUMS.

To anyone obtaining a new subscriber for the WOMAN'S JOURNAL at \$1.50, the introductory price for the first year, we will send as a premium either a hundred of the new suffrage postage stamps, or a copy of the just-issued report of the International Suffrage Conference. Every suffragist should own the report and use the stamps.

#### INTERNATIONAL REPORTS.

The printed minutes and reports of the International Woman Suffrage Conference are now ready for distribution. It has been decided by the International Committee that no copies shall be given away in the United States. About 250 will be sent free to foreign correspondents who aided in preparing the reports. It is hoped that a sufficient number of copies may be sold in the United States to pay for printing the whole edition. Many of these reports have been translated into English since the Conference, and are printed now for the first time. Suffrage Clubs are especially urged to purchase. Many of the reports of foreign countries contain curious and interesting facts, and will form entertaining numbers as readings upon the club program. All suffragists who wish to keep well informed concerning the woman question should possess themselves of these reports. The information presented is exceedingly valuable, and decidedly broadening in its influence.

The price is 50 cents, postage paid. The books are well worth the money, as they represent the first effort to secure a comparative status of women throughout the world.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, Sec'y International Committee,  
2008 American Tract Society Building, New York.

#### THE NEW SUFFRAGE STAMP.

In accordance with the plan of work adopted at the last National Woman Suffrage Convention, a suffrage stamp has been issued, representative of our cause and its growth.

The issuing of the suffrage stamp was made at the suggestion of the French Woman Suffrage Association, which recommended its use as a valuable educational medium for the presentation of our cause to all classes of society. The French National stamp represents a woman holding a tablet upon which is inscribed "The Rights of Man." The French suffrage stamp wittily and successfully duplicates this by a man holding a tablet upon which is inscribed "The Rights of Woman."

In the stamp adopted by our Association, the college woman, as the type of the new woman, holds a tablet upon which is inscribed: "In Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, women vote on equal terms with men." It is hoped, by diffusing more generally the knowledge that in four States of the Union women have equal rights with men, to educate the public to the fact that none of the dire prophecies of our opponents have been realized, but that, on the contrary, this recognition of woman's individuality, with its accompanying responsibilities, has raised the standard of womanhood, and made women a direct influence and power in the improvement of practical politics. All suffrage sympathizers are urged, therefore, to use in their personal correspondence this little stamp, and thereby to enlarge its field for propaganda purposes. The stamps can be secured from the National Headquarters, 2008 American Tract Society Building, New York City, price, 25 stamps for 20 cents, 50 stamps for 30 cents, 100 stamps for 50 cents.

KATE M. GORDON, Cor. Sec. N. A. W. S. A.

#### FORM OF REQUEST.

There is no more effective way to aid the cause of equal rights than by assisting the woman suffrage papers.

#### FORM OF REQUEST.

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, published in Boston, a corporation established by the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of—dollars, to be applied by such Proprietors, principal and interest, at their discretion, to the support or improvement of the paper, and the promotion of the principles which it advocates.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings is corresponding secretary for the Dominion of the National Council of Canada, vice-president of the Toronto Local Council of Women, chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the Toronto Technical School, a member of the executive committee of the Women's Canadian Historical Society, editor of the Social Department of the Toronto *Globe*, and chairman of the International Press Committee.

The National Conference of Jewish Charities has established two scholarships, at Columbia University and at the University of Chicago, to train men and women in sociological work for the administration of Hebrew charities in New York and Chicago. The scholarships are of the annual value of about \$750 to the holders, and as soon as funds are forthcoming it is proposed to establish a third at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, it being considered that there are also facilities for theoretical and practical charity in the South.

## The Woman's Journal,

Founded by Lucy Stone, 1870.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday, at 3 Park Street, BOSTON, devoted to the interests of women.

#### EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON,  
CATHARINE WILDE.

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"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore.*

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe.*

## THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL,

3 Park Street, Boston Mass.



## GERMAN WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Nov. 15, 1902.

*Editor Woman's Column:*

The meeting of the German Women's National Council, which took place in Wiesbaden in recently, was a veritable revelation to the German public which did not follow the women's movement. At the same time it is of interest to the foreign observer as showing the large development of the women's question in Germany.

When the Council was formed, eight years ago, emanating from an idea which several German ladies brought home from the Women's Congress in Chicago, only 34 associations joined the Council, and the working program was merely the following:

1. Kindergartens in connection with the primary schools.
2. Introduction of the knowledge of hygiene and the consequences of alcoholism into the school lessons.
3. Protection of working women: (a) Appointment of female inspectors. (b) Early closing bill and better treatment of the shopgirls.
4. Dissemination of knowledge amongst women of all laws concerning them: (a) Amendment of the common law. (b) Prohibition and punishment of the infamous trade officially recognized until now by the State.
5. Admission of women to the State examinations for the medical and academic career as teacher.
6. Education of women for the poor-law board and their admission to it.

At the present meeting the president, Mrs. Stritt, was able to say that 157 associations now belong to the National Council. More than one thousand persons of both sexes and of the most different classes of society listened to the speakers. A large number of ladies and gentlemen took part in the debate. Above all, the program showed itself deepened and extended. We mention the following reports: protection of children, education, improvement of morality, abolition of licensed prostitution, temperance movement, protection of working women, legal rights of women, etc.

The prominent feature of the meeting was the fact that German women no longer shrank from examining the sexual question, which is becoming more and more a threat to the social organism. For the first time the German women's question identified itself with that. For the first time German women dared to touch these delicate questions efficiently and openly, and they gave proof that they can do it with delicacy. Mrs. Fürth read an important paper, in which she asked for better education on such questions in school and family. No longer should one look at the foundation of life as sinful and unclean, but rather we should teach our children before leaving school that they should look at these natural things with a pure but enlightened mind. Mrs. Bieber Böhm read a paper on the dangers to youth, and the sins committed on children through illusory ethics. She asked for preventive measures in favor of poor children, and an introduction of the Prus-

sian compulsory vagrant education bill in the minor states.

The protest against State regulation of vice and the resolution to urge more energetically than before this part of the council's program, were the chief events of the meeting. A curious event, which happened the very day of this resolution, showed the necessity of abolishing a certain clause of the penal code.

Since the loitering about of prostitutes is prohibited, the police asserts its right to arrest any female person who seems suspicious to them. A Wiesbaden official thought one of the delegates suspicious, on account of her slow walking and reform dress, and he arrested her. This event illustrated the necessity of abolishing this regulation, and aroused all the more interest in the excellent paper of Miss Pappritz on the economical causes of prostitution.

The resolutions passed in favor of protecting working women in the tailor-trade are equally praiseworthy, as are those adopted in favor of reforming the profession of nurses and those concerning domestic service.

The report of the Commission for protection of children showed excellent results of the experiment of taking the supervision of foster-children from the police and placing it in the hands of women. A resolution to get women admitted to all the high schools of the empire, after the example set by Baden, Wurtemberg and Oldenburg, was unanimously adopted.

Taken all in all, the meeting was a great success, and great progress has been shown along the whole line.

ELIZA ICHENHAEUSER.

## MICHIGAN NOTES.

From Michigan Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, of Detroit, writes: We have had the best State convention at Charlotte that I ever attended. I brought up the question of Presidential suffrage. It was discussed at two sessions, and was incorporated in our Plan of Work. We hope to find a member of the Legislature who will champion our petition, and have it referred to a committee. Even if allowed to die there, discussion would be aroused by the fact that such a bill was presented. I enclose an opinion in favor of its constitutionality by an eminent lawyer of our city as follows:

DETROIT, MICH., OCT. 11, 1902.

Dear Madam: You ask me whether the Legislature of the State of Michigan has the power by statute to confer upon women the right to vote for Presidential electors.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives the State may be entitled in the Congress." Art. II, Sec. 1. The constitution of the State of Michigan provides, that in all elections every male inhabitant of the State, being a citizen of the United States, and certain other males of specified classes, shall be electors and entitled to vote if above the age of twenty-one years. Art. VII, Sec. 1.

Assuming that the meaning of this provision of the Michigan constitution, as

was assumed in the Coffin vs. Election Commr., 97 Mich. 188, excludes women from the right to vote for all officers whose election is provided for in the constitution, the questions are two:

1. Whether the United States Constitution gives the Legislature the power to determine how and by whom Presidential electors shall be chosen.

2. Whether such power, if conferred upon the Legislature by the United States Constitution, can be limited or impaired by the provision of the State constitution prescribing the qualifications of electors.

I think the United States Constitution does give the Legislature the power to prescribe by statute the qualifications of those who shall vote for Presidential electors, and that the Legislature, therefore, may confer this franchise upon women. I think, also, that the State constitution, even if construed as forbidding all but males to vote for Presidential electors, cannot limit or impair the power conferred by the United States Constitution upon the Legislature.

Very truly,

H. E. SPALDING.

## UNIQUE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Anyone wanting unique Christmas gifts should visit the newly-opened exhibit of Russian Peasant Industries in Technology Building, corner Irvington St. and Huntington Ave., near Copley Square in this city. Here will be found a quaint and dazzling display of antique Russian brass and copper ware, old silver enameled and plated, hand-made laces, drawn work embroidery, brocade, silk and tapestry, Orenberg down shawls, Russian icons, buckles and belts, table-cloths of homespun linen, peasant towels and aprons, wood carvings, horn articles, Russian lacquered wooden ware, Russian costumes, dolls and toys. The sale of these articles was started by Princess M. Schahovskoy in 1893, when they took 104 medals at the World's Fair. It has been carried on since at the Woman's Exchange, 334 Madison Ave., New York, under the management of Miss Vera Polakoff, and a branch has just been opened in Boston. The object is to help the poverty-stricken peasants of Russia to earn a living. The peasants of several villages have been relieved from the pressure of extreme want by this market for their goods. Anyone buying these articles does a good deed.

## CHICAGO TEACHERS' FEDERATION.

In Chicago a very important step has just been taken by the teachers of that city. The Teachers' Federation 4,500 strong have joined the Chicago Federation of Labor. By this step, although they have as yet no ballots, they will exert considerable power through an organization which is a growing factor in the political life of the State.

This action of the Chicago teachers is a very significant and suggestive fact. Women do well to affiliate themselves as far as possible with organizations of men, so as to secure that coöperation of the sexes which is the essential object of the woman suffrage movement.